

bones, and joints; write descriptive essays concerning surgical landmarks.

The aim is not alone to dissect the part, but to make this the medium through which are moulded methods of thought invaluable in the practice of medicine.

The student must *see* for himself, and not rely upon what he is told to see. Individual effort makes strong men.

This is the trend of thought and the evident purpose of Professor Barker's book. The text is excellent, the illustrations ample, the nomenclature modern, the index complete. We congratulate the author in presenting to the profession a thoroughly modern work.

We commend the book to those who wish to possess a *modern* Laboratory Manual of Anatomy.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CAMPBELL.

THE CLINICAL STUDY OF BLOOD-PRESSURE: A Guide to the Use of the Sphygmomanometer, etc. By THEODORE C. JANEWAY, M.D., Lecturer on Medical Diagnosis, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Visiting Physician to the City Hospital, New York City. 8vo, pp. 300. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co., 1904.

Any means by which bedside observation may be rendered more exact cannot but be welcomed by the progressive clinician. The old method of estimating blood-pressure variations by means of the "educated touch" is not without value, but has probably had its day, and is even now giving way to the more exact manometric method, which, in the form of the modern sphygmomanometer is clinically applicable. The importance of carefully recording the variations in blood-pressure which occur during the course of disease has long been recognized, and the numerous observations, made chiefly by physiologists and pharmacologists, on the lower animals show how interdependent blood-pressure changes and other bodily phenomena are.

Unlike the sphygmograph, the sphygmomanometer has evidently come to stay; the physical principles upon which its construction is based being sound, and its clinical practicability having been established. A book, therefore, containing a clear and concise presentation of the principles of construction, the methods of use, the advantages and defects, and the chief data thus far obtained by means of the several forms of sphygmomanometer now available for office and bedside use,—such a book, in fact, as this one by Dr. Janeway,—should not only be welcomed by the medical profession, but should, and in all likelihood will, stimulate those of its members who are really interested in the improvement of clinical methods to the further investigation of the value of blood-pressure records as a means towards more exact diagnosis and prognosis, and more successful treatment.

The book is evidently the work of a cautious and painstaking investigator, one who is deeply interested in the subject, who values fact more highly than theory, who is as fully conscious of the limitations as of the advantages of the method he employs, and who is well versed in the literature of the subject.

JOHN C. CARDWELL.